Gender, Economic, Social and Ecological Justice for Sustainable Development
A Feminist Declaration for Post 2015

As the United Nations decides on the future course of international development Post 2015, women of all ages, identities, ethnicities, cultures and across sectors and regions, are mobilizing for gender, social, cultural, economic and ecological justice, sustainable development and inclusive peace. We seek fundamental structural and transformational changes to the current neoliberal, extractivist and exclusive development model that perpetuates inequalities of wealth, power and resources between countries, within countries and between men and women. We challenge the current security paradigm that increases investments in the military-industrial complex, which contributes to violent conflict between and within countries.

We demand a paradigm transformation from the current neoliberal economic model of development, which prioritizes profit over people, and exacerbates inequalities, war and conflict, militarism, patriarchy, environmental degradation and climate change. Instead, we call for economic models and development approaches that are firmly rooted in principles of human rights and environmental sustainability, that address inequalities between people and states, and that rebalance power relations for justice so that the result is sustained peace, equality, the autonomy of peoples, and the preservation of the planet.

This transformational shift requires the redistribution of unequal and unfair burdens on women and girls in sustaining societal wellbeing and economies, intensified in times of violence and conflict, as well as during economic and ecological crises. It also must bring attention to the kind of growth generated and for this growth to be directed toward ensuring wellbeing and sustainability for all. It must tackle intersecting and structural drivers of inequalities, and multiple forms of discrimination based on gender, age, class, caste, race, ethnicity, place of origin, cultural or religious background, sexual orientation, gender identity, health status and abilities. This involves reviewing and reforming existing laws and policies that criminalize consensual behaviors related to sexuality and reproduction.

A development model that will work for women and girls of all ages and identities must be firmly rooted in international human rights principles and obligations, including non-retrogression, progressive realization, and the Rio principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities, as well as the fulfillment of the Cairo Program of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action, and Extraterritorial Obligations of States as outlined in the Maastricht Principles. It also requires states to have ratified and implemented international human rights treaties, including on economic and social rights and women’s human rights, and multilateral environmental agreements. Any sustainable development framework Post 2015 must aim for social inclusion and equity, human security and sustainable peace, the fulfillment of human rights for all and gender equality. It requires reviewing the current security paradigm of investing heavily in militarized peace and security; respecting the secularity of the State where this is enshrined in national norms; reversing the current model of over-consumption and production to one of sustainable consumption, production, and distribution; and ensuring a new ecological sustainability plan that applies a biosphere approach and respect for planetary boundaries and ecological sustainability.

We aim to build political commitment and to overcome financial and legal obstacles to sustainable development, peace, and the respect, protection and fulfillment of all women’s human rights. We urge the international community to address the unjust social, economic and environmental conditions that perpetuate armed conflict, violence and discrimination, the feminization of poverty, commodification of natural resources, and threats to food sovereignty that impede women and girls from becoming empowered, realizing their human rights and achieving gender equality. Specifically, we call for:

1. Gender equality to be cross-cutting across all sustainable development goals, strategies and objectives, as well as a stand alone goal to achieve gender equality, women’s empowerment and the full realization of women’s human rights that contributes to the redistribution of the current concentration of power, wealth and resources, including information and technology. We call for an end to all forms of gender-based violence including early and forced marriages, female genital mutilation,
honor killings and sexual violence, especially during and after conflict and natural disasters; an end to all forms of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, cultural background and health status; a guarantee of women’s equal, full and effective participation at all levels of political, private and public life, leadership and decision-making, including in all peace processes; a guarantee of all women’s equal rights to land and property; an guarantee of all women’s sexual, bodily and reproductive autonomy free from stigma, discrimination and violence; and the collection of data and statistics, disaggregated by, among others, gender, age, race, ethnicity, location, disability and socio-economic status to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programs.

2. Any goal on education must include specific means to address the social, cultural and community practices that prevent girls, adolescents and women across the life-course from accessing and completing education and lifelong learning; create enabling environments for girls’ learning, including safety, hygiene, and mobility; achieve universal access to quality early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education for all children and eliminate gender gaps, with a focus on transitions between primary-secondary and secondary-tertiary in order to ensure retention and completion by girls, adolescents and young people; provide formal and non-formal education for all women to be aware of and able to exercise their human rights; ensure comprehensive sexuality education programs that promote values of respect for human rights, freedom, non-discrimination, gender equality, non-violence and peace-building; implement education curricula that are gender-sensitive and eliminate gender stereotypes, sexism, racism and homophobia, and that provide teacher training to enable the delivery of un-biased, non-judgmental education.

3. Any goal on health must include the achievement of the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. Health services must be integrated and comprehensive, free from violence, coercion, stigma and discrimination, and emphasize equitable access, especially for adolescents, to contraception, including emergency contraception, information on assisted reproduction, maternity care, safe abortion, treatment and prevention of STIs and prevention, treatment, care and support of HIV, as well as services for those suffering from violence and in situations of emergencies and armed conflict. All services must be accessible, affordable, acceptable and of quality. New investments and strategies for health and the development of goals, targets and indicators must be firmly based on human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights.

4. To ensure economic justice we call for an enabling international environment for development that upholds the extra-territorial obligation of states to ensure macroeconomic and financial policies meet economic and social rights as enshrined in the Maastricht principles. This includes development-oriented trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies, progressive tax measures, a sovereign debt workout mechanism, and ending trade and investment treaties that impoverish nations and people; challenging global intellectual property rights frameworks; eliminating harmful subsidies; boosting productive capacity through an inclusive and sustainable industrialization strategy of diversified economic sectors moving from carbon intensive to safe and environmentally sound societies; transforming the gendered division of labor and assuring the redistribution of paid and unpaid work, while ensuring decent work and a living wage for all; implementing a universal social protection floor for persons of all ages to access basic services such as health care, child and elder care, education, food, water, sanitation, energy, housing and employment; recognition and account for the value of care work and protect the rights of care workers throughout the global care chain and guarantee women’s equal access to resources; promotion of technology transfer, financing, monitoring, assessment, and research in line with the precautionary principle; increased financing for gender equality and women’s human rights and re-directing investments in the warfare industry from militarized security to human security.

5. To promote ecological justice, we call for ensuring the health of ecosystems and ecosystem services are protected and restored and that the intrinsic value of nature is recognized and respected; an end to the commodification of nature; securing safe, sustainable and just production and consumption patterns and eliminating hazardous substances and technologies; ensuring food and water sovereignty for all, paying particular attention to small holder farmers and fisher-folk, who are often women, as key
economic actors whose right to use and own land and access forests, grass and waste-lands, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans should be protected through legally binding safeguards, including against land and resource grabbing; respect for the unique knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, including peasant and coastal communities, and ensuring the right to free, prior and informed consent in any development projects that may affect the lands, territories and resources which they own, occupy or otherwise use; address the inequality, pressure and exploitation of women living in poverty within urban and rural communities, including through reversing rapid and unsustainable urbanization to prevent degradation of ecosystems and exploitation of resources that exacerbates injustice in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Ecological justice requires a strengthened United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, fulfillment of the Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations of States, and a clear recognition of the cultural and ecosystem losses that climate change has already failed to save and the crises faced by small island developing states—particularly by strengthening the newly established Loss and Damage mechanism under the UNFCCC.

With regard to governance and accountability and means of implementation of the sustainable development framework, we call for a prioritization of public financing over public-private partnerships as well as transparency and accountability in both public and private actions related to sustainable development. Private sector is profit-oriented by nature and not obligated to invest in social needs and global public goods. Today, thirty-seven of the world’s 100 largest economies are corporations. The public sector—whose crucial roles include the financing necessary for poverty eradication, meeting social needs and financing global public goods—thus remains essential for a sustainable development financing strategy. All public budgets need to be transparent, open to public debate, gender responsive and allocate adequate resources to achieving these priorities, including through the implementation of international financial transaction taxes. We must ensure the meaningful participation of women in the design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the development goals, policies and programs, as well as during peace-building efforts, protect all women human rights defenders, and guarantee their safety and non persecution. There must be access to effective remedies and redress at the national level for women’s human rights violations. Monitoring and evaluation should include reporting of states on their obligations before the Universal Periodic Review, CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, and other human rights mechanisms and under multilateral environmental agreements. Regulation, accountability and transparency of non-state actors, particularly trans-national corporations and public-private partnerships, are critical for achieving sustainable development. Justice will not be possible without effective governance mechanisms, for which it is necessary to guarantee the respect for, enforceability and justiciability of all human rights, as well as ensuring the rule of law and the full participation of civil society, in conditions of equality between men and women.

To endorse this statement write to feministspost2015@gmail.com
# List of Signatories (as of February 28, 2014)

1. 1325 Policy Group - Sweden
2. AAARP International
3. Aahung - Pakistan
4. AAWU (All Afghan Women Union) - Afghanistan
5. Action Aid International
6. Action Canada for Population and Development - Canada
7. Adéquations - France
8. ADPDH - Mauritania
9. Advocates for Youth and Health Development - Nigeria
10. AEEFG - Tunisia
11. African Indigenous Women’s Organization
13. AIDS Accountability International
14. Akahata-Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros
15. Akina Mama waAfrika (AMwA) - Uganda
16. Alianza LAC juventudesrumbo a Cairo +20 - Latin America and the Caribbean
17. Alianzapor la Solidaridad
18. American Jewish World Service - USA
19. Anis - Institute of Bioethics, Human Rights and Gender (Brazil)
20. ApnaGhar, Inc - USA
21. Arab Women’s Organization - Jordan
22. Arab Youth Network for SRHR
23. ArticulaciónFeministaMarcosur - Latin America
24. Articulación Regional Feminista - Latin America
25. Articulación Regional de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil de América Latina y el Caribe hacia Cairo más 20 - Latin America and the Caribbean
26. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)
27. Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants - Hong Kong
28. Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
29. Asia Pacific Women’s Watch (APWW)
30. AsociaciónLatinoamericana de Población - ALAP
31. Association Camerounaise pour la Prise en charge des PersonnesAgees - Cameroun
32. Association for Liberty and Equality for Gender (ALEG) - Romania
33. Association for Women’s Rights and Development (AWID)
34. Association of War Affected Women
35. ASTRA Network
36. ATHENA Network
37. Atria, Institute on Gender Equality and Women’s History
38. Aurora New Dawn
39. Austrian Family Planning Association
40. Aware Girls - Pakistan
41. Balance, Promociónpara el desarrollo y la juventud - Mexico
42. BanteaySrei - Cambodia
43. Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) - Nepal
44. Black Sea Women’s Club - Ukraine
45. Bougainville Women’s Federation - Papua New Guinea
46. CamASEAN Youth’s Future (CamASEAN) - Cambodia
47. Cameroon Indigenous Women’s Forum - Cameroon
48. Campaña 28 de Septiembre por la Despenalización del Aborto de América Latina y el Caribe
49. CampañaporunaConvenciónInteramericana de los DerechosSexuales y Reproductivos
50. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
51. Canadian Network of Women’s Shelters and Transition Houses - Canada
52. Caribbean Family Planning Association
53. Caring Economy Campaign
54. CatchAFyah Caribbean Feminist Network
55. CBM - Europe
56. Center for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
57. Center for Encounter and active non-violence - Austria
58. Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE) - USA
59. Center for Partnership Studies
60. Center for Reproductive Rights
61. Center for Women’s Global Leadership (CWGL)
62. Centre for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP) - Vietnam
63. Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness (CHETNA)- India
64. Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research
65. Centro Feminista de Estudios e Assessoria: CFEMEA
66. Chimkent Women's resource Center, Kazakhstan
67. Circle Connections- USA
68. Círculo de Juventud Afrodescendiente de las Américas-CJAA
69. Civic Initiatives Support Center
70. Coalición Caribeña Población y Desarrollo
71. Coalición Contra el Tráfico de Mujeres y Niñas en América Latina y El Caribe
72. Coalición Nacional de SC hacia Cairo más 20
73. Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies (CSBR)
74. Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL)
75. Coalition por la Salud de las Mujeres en México
76. Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL)
77. Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL)
78. Comité de América Latina y El Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer- CLADEM
79. Common Language- China
80. Community Practitioners Platform- Guatemala
81. Congo Men’s Network (COMEN)- Congo
82. Consejo Latinoamericano de Iglesias-CLAI
83. Consejo Latinoamericano y del Caribe de organizaciones no gubernamentales con servicio en VIH/SIDA- LACASSO
84. Consorcio Latinoamericano por la Salud de las Mujeres- CLACAI
85. Consorcio Latinoamericano de Anticoncepción de Emergencia-CLAE
86. Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay
87. Coordinación Red Feminista Centroamericana contra la Violencia hacia las Mujeres-CEMUJER
88. Coordinadora de la Mujer- Bolivia
89. Corporación Centro de Apoyo popular –CENTRAPP
90. Corporación Humanas- Chile
91. CREA- India
92. Danish Socialdemocratic Youth- Denmark
93. Danish Women’s Society- Denmark
94. Darfur Women’s Association
95. Darpana- India
96. Citizens Resource and Action Initiative- India
97. Day Ku Aphiwat (DKA)- Cambodia
98. Democracy in Action
99. Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era - DAWN
100. Diverse Voices in Action for Equality (DIVA)- Fiji
101. Drag it to the Top- Pakistan
102. Dutch Council of Women- Netherlands
103. East African Women
104. Eco- Accord- Russia
105. Ecumenical, Multicultural Equity for Women in the Church Community- United States
106. Education as Vaccine EVA- Nigeria
107. Education Internatioanal- Belgium
108. Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights- Egypt
109. Ekta- India
110. El Closet de Sor Juana- Mexico
111. ELA- Argentina
112. Ender- Solomon Islands
113. Engender- South Africa
114. Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas
115. Equisjusticia par alas Mujeres- Mexico
116. Espaciolberoamericano de Juventud
117. Faculty of Postgraduate Studies- University of Health Sciences, Laos
118. Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago- Trinidad and Tobago
119. Fellowship of Reconciliation
120. Feminist Approach to Technology- India
121. Feminist League Almaty, Kazakhstan
122. Feminist League Kokshetay, Kazakhstan
123. Feminist Task Force
124. Femmes Africa Solidarité
125. Femmes et Droits Humains- Mali
126. FIAN International
127. Fiji Women’s Rights Movement
128. Fortress of Hope Africa - Kenya
129. Forum of Women’s NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
130. Fountain-ISOKO for Good Governance and Integrated Development - Burundi
131. Friends of the Earth - Ukraine
132. Fundación Guatemala
133. Fundación Mexicana Para la Planificación Familiar - México
134. Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM), Argentina
135. Fundación para la Formación de Líderes Afrocolombianos - Colombia
136. GADIP - Sweden
137. Gather the Women
138. GAYa NUSANTARA - Indonesia
139. Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) - Zimbabwe
140. Gender and Development Network (GADN) - UK
141. Genre deme So - Mali
142. Genre en Action
143. Gestos- HIV, Communication and Gender - Brazil
144. Global Action on Aging
145. Global Forrest Coalition
146. Global Fund for Women
147. Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
148. GPPAC Western Balkans
149. Graduate women association of the Netherlands, VVAO
150. Gray Panthers - USA
151. Greater New Orleans
152. Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida - GIRE
153. Grupo de Seguimiento a Cairo - Bolivia
154. Grupo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros Argentina
155. Grupo Género y Macroeconomía de América Latina - GEMLAC
156. Grupo Internacional de Mujeres y SIDA - IAWC International Community of Women living with HIV-AID
157. Help Age International
158. Huairou Commission
159. Humanitarian Organization for Poverty Eradication (HOPE-PK) - Pakistan
160. ICW Latina
161. ILGA LAC
162. INCRESE - Nigeria
163. Indian Christian Women’s Movement - India
164. Indian Women Theologians’ Forum - India
165. Indigenous Information network and African Indigenous women’s organization - East Africa
166. Initiative for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Children - Nigeria
167. Institute for Science and Human Values, USA
168. Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal (IHRICON)
169. Institutes for Women and Global Change - Costa Rica
170. Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir - Mexico
171. Instituto Qualivida
172. InterAfrica Network for Women - FAMEDEV
173. International Alliance of Women
175. International Ecological Association of Women of the Orient, Kazakhstan
176. International Federation of Social Workers
177. International Fellowship of Reconciliation
178. International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC), United States
179. International Kontakt - Denmark
180. International Lesbian and Gay Association - ILGA
181. International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
182. International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPF
183. International Public Policy Institute
184. International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
185. International Women’s Partnerships for Peace and Justice (IWP) - Thailand
186. International Women’s Development Agency - IWDA
187. International Women’s Health Coalition - IWHC
188. International Women’s Rights Project
189. Ipas
190. Iraq Independent Women Organization (IIWO) - Iraq
191. Isis International
192. Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS) - Italy
193. Italian Coordination of the European Women’s Lobby - Lef-Italia
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260. Regional Centre for Dalit Studies, INDIA
261. REPEM COLOMBIA
262. RethinkingHealthMatters
263. Réussir l’égalité Femmes-hommes (REFH) - France
264. Rights for All Women (RAW)- Denmark
265. RMMDR Red Nacional de Jóvenes y Adolescentes por la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva - Argentina
266. ROZAN- Pakistan
267. Rural Women National Association RWNA - Romania
268. Rural Women Peace Link- Kenya
269. SAHAYOG- India
270. Salamander Trust- UK
271. Sci-Tech Service Center for Rurua Women in China
272. Secular Women
273. Servicios Ecumenicos para Reconciliacion y Reconstruccion - SERR
274. ShirkatGah- Pakistan
275. SImujer - Nicaragua
276. SILAKA, Cambodia
277. Smart Women’s Community- Japan
278. South Asian Feminist Alliance (SAFA)- Afghanistan
279. South Asian Women’s Centre
280. Space Allies- Japan
281. Spiritual Alliance to Stop Intimate Violence
282. Sri Lanka Women's NGO Forum- Sri Lanka
283. SUGRAMA- India
284. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)- Uganda
285. SUTRA (Social Uplift Through Rural Action)- India
286. SWADHINA- India
287. Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU) - Sweden
288. Taller Salud - Puerto Rico
289. TARSHI (Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health issues)- India
290. The Middle East and North Africa Partnership for Preventing of Armed Conflict (MENAPAC)
291. The YP Foundation- India
292. Third World Network
293. TIYE International- The Netherlands
294. Triangle Project- South Africa
295. UNGASS AIDS Forum on Sexual and Reproductive Rights
296. Unite Women New York
297. United and Strong- St. Lucia
298. United Federation of Danish Workers, Center for Equality and Diversity- Denmark
299. Vision Spring Initiatives- Nigeria
300. Voice for Change- South Sudan
301. Voluntary Health Association- India
302. WAR Against Rape- Pakistan
303. We are Enough- USA
304. WIDE- Network for Women’s Rights and Feminist Perspectives in Development- Austria
305. WIDE+ European Network around women’s rights and development
306. Widows for Peace through Democracy
307. Women Dutch Gender Platform- the Netherlands
308. Womankind Worldwide
309. Women Against Nuclear Power- Finland
310. Women for Peace and Development- Kenya
311. Women for Peace- the Moluccas
312. Women for Peace in the Moluccas (VrouwenvoorVrede op de Molukken)- Netherlands
313. Women for Peace- Germany
314. Women for Peace- Netherlands
315. Women for Women’s Human Rights, New Ways (WWHR)-Turkey
316. Women House Development Center- Palestine
317. Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF)- Netherlands
318. Women in Law and Development in Africa / Femmes, Droit et Développement en Afrique
319. Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET)- West Africa
320. Women Power Connect- India
321. Women Sport International
322. Women to Women Ministries
323. Women Waking the World
324. Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR)
325. Women’s Grassroots Congress, WGC, United States of America
326. Women’s Legal and Human Rights Bureau (WLH) – Philippines
327. Women’s Coalition - Turkey
328. Women’s Earth and Climate Change Caucus
329. Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
330. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
331. Women’s Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)- Nepal
332. Women’s School for Healing Arts and Sciences- USA
333. Women’s Solidarity- Austria
334. Women Sport International
335. Women’s Workers Union- India
336. Women’s Media Collective- Sri Lanka
337. Women’s Peacemakers Program (WPP)- Netherlands
338. World Student Christian Federation in Europe (WSCF-E)- Germany
339. World Young Women’s Christian Association (WYWCA)
340. YouAct: European Youth Network on Sexual and Reproductive Rights
341. Young Women’s Leadership Institute- Kenya
342. Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights
343. Yunnan Health and Development Research Association (YHDRA)- China